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GEOGRAPHICAL LITERATURE AND MAPS

(INCLUDING ACCESSIONS TO THE LIBRARY)

BOOK REVIEWS AND NOTICES

(The size of books is given in inches to the nearest half inch.)

NORTH AMERICA

Die Erzlagerstätten der Vereinigten Staaten von Nordamerika

mit Einschluss von Alaska, Cuba, Portorico und den Philippinen nach Geschichte, Form, Inhalt und Entstehung. Von Charles L. Henning. xviii and 293 pp. Maps, ills., index. Ferdinand Enke, Stuttgart, 1911. 10 x 6½.

The author has compiled for German readers a partial synopsis of the work done in mining geology in the United States. As might be expected, the important results obtained by the geologists of the U. S. Geological Survey figure conspicuously throughout the text. In more than one respect the book might be defined as a review of the work done by this federal bureau in the past twenty years.

Some notes on the founding and organization of this celebrated institution have been inserted in the first few pages. We have looked in vain, however, for an appreciation of the strong impetus given to this scientific work through the growing recognition of its value by the more important mining companies.

The short but comprehensive sketch of the mining laws of the United States and the method of locating claims in the various States will enable readers to understand American procedure in this respect. A synopsis of the views of some American geologists on that phase of metamorphism which deals more particularly with the genesis of ores is given. This refers mainly to the various theories brought forward in the United States in the past decade. To Germans who are unacquainted with the enormous progress made on this side of the Atlantic, this résumé will be instructive, although, here, it is felt that more space might not unappropriately have been devoted to the recent consideration of many of the deposits as extreme products of magmatic differentiation. The Great Basin region in particular, and the numerous mines scattered elsewhere, wherein the occurrence of ores is directly connected with former manifestations of volcanic activity supply data which are bound to be of the utmost value to foreign students.

Lindgren's classification of metallogenetic epochs precedes the review of the various ores which appear to have been classed in the order of their relative commercial importance. Their occurrence in the United States and possessions will also reveal to German readers the mass of details accumulated by American mining geologists who have had the advantage of examining the heavily exploited districts of their country. Therein lies the chief interest of this work.

The text offers much of geographic value regarding the occurrence of minerals of economic importance in the two broad zones, roughly east and west of the Rockies, in which the author divides the United States for purposes of economic mineralogy. This also holds true with regard to the regional distribution of these ores. It should be stated here that a comprehensive map showing such distribution would have interpreted far more adequately many a phase of the subject. Its value would have at least been equal to that of the excellent glossary of technical terms appended to the text. All told, the author certainly deserves the gratitude of German students for enabling them to draw on the valuable data accumulated in this country and which might possibly have been through their reach otherwise.

LEON DOMINIAN.

The Silva of California. By Willis Linn Jepson. 283 pp. Vol. 2. plates, maps, and indexes. *Mem.* of the Univ. of California. Berkeley, 1910. \$10. 13 x 10 each.

This highly important and well-executed work will be a standard reference

volume for dendrologists everywhere. It will be dealt with more properly in the journals of botany. I trust that I shall be forgiven the personal note in a comment which the inspection of these two stately volumes leads me to make. Prof. Jepson has completed a task which was the life work of one of the sweetest souls who ever gave up a lifetime to the massive botany of the trees, nowhere more massive than in the Californian mountains, Dr. Albert Kellogg. A quarter of a century ago it was my privilege to share the working table at which Kellogg day after day was elaborating his drawings from field sketches and herbarium specimens. Those were days of high zeal in the California Academy of Sciences, days of disregarded poverty, for not yet had Lick's endowment become available. Kellogg completed his drawings of the oaks and the conifers, he did not live to complete the work which now at last is accomplished. After Kellogg's death Prof. George Davidson endeavored to secure the publication of this great collection of drawings. The purse of the Academy, all at once become fat, was closed against this memorial to the simple soul who had kept alive the flame of study in the long years of poverty, himself a founder of the institution. An obstacle was always grateful to Davidson when he knew himself in the right; he secured a Mæcenas and thus provided for the publication of the oaks, a bantling without academic fathering, under the title of "West American Oaks" for which the text was written by Prof. E. L. Greene. It is most gratifying to observe that Prof. Jepson gives cordial credit to his predecessor. Without slighting in the least the necessities of formal botanical description the author has set before himself the purpose of making his work of value to the layman; this is well accomplished in general. Particular interest will attach to his careful study of the redwood and the sequoia, the big trees of the Sierra and the Coast Range.

WILLIAM CHURCHILL.

Canada. By A. G. Bradley. Home University Library. 256 pp. Index. Henry Holt & Co., New York, 1912. 50 cents. 7 x 4½.

The history of Canada is related in a very interesting and vivid style. For one who is seeking only a general knowledge of the critical periods in the development of the Dominion, this book will answer. The presentation is from the viewpoint of an Englishman and therefore is of special value to the American reader. It is worthy of note that the entire discussion is free from bias.

Chapter I presents the geography of the region in an excellent non-technical descriptive manner. It is rather unfortunate, however, that a map does not accompany the text. Chapter II, "The Conquest of Canada," brings out a number of illustrations of the close relation of historical events to the physical environment. A quotation from the last paragraph of Chapter VIII, "Prairie Provinces," referring to southwestern Canada, will indicate the general tone of the geographic discussions in the book:

"Gold, silver, coal, iron, fruits, wool, tropical products, timber, can all create wealth and population. But these by themselves are not comparable, for the up-building of a hardy race, to a deep rich soil in a bracing climate, where both the essentials of a local subsistence and food products that the outer world must have are grown at the door over thousands of square miles."

While this book is not wholly scientific and no doubt is intended as a history rather than a geography, it is worthy of recognition by the geographer. A descriptive bibliography of 16 titles is appended.

EUGENE VAN CLEEF.

SOUTH AMERICA

Reisen in Bolivien und Peru. Ausgeführt 1908. Von Rudolf Hauthal.

Maps, illustrations, appendices and index. x and 247 pp. Wissenschaftl. Veröffentl. der Gesell. für Erdkunde zu Leipzig. 7. Band. Verlag von Duncker & Humblot, Leipzig, 1911.

Prof. Hauthal's book is mainly concerned with the former glaciation of South America's tropical plateaus. His earlier work showed Patagonia under a glacial ice sheet from the Atlantic to the Pacific south of the 49th parallel. Here we have him looking for evidence of glaciation in the arid highlands. He found it and the book establishes the fact solidly with all desired detail of glaciated ledges, moraines and morainic lakes. Oversteepened valleys and hanging tributary valleys are not in his vocabulary, but he saw them, especially